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FOR STATE SENATOR,
In the District composed of Warrick, Perry & Spencer.
JOHN A. BRACKENRIDGE.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE OF PIKE CO.,
JAMES C. GRAHAM.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 27.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.—We occupy our columns to-day with the most material portions of Mr. Mangum's speech, delivered in the U. S. Senate a few days ago. It will be found exceedingly interesting, and will, no doubt, receive the careful perusal of the honest of all parties.

We see by the Democracy of yesterday that the citizens of Perry Township have tendered Gen. LANE a public dinner, which has been accepted. The dinner will be given on 1st proximo at Saunders' Mills.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that an affair occurred at the Exchange Hotel in that city on Saturday night last, in which a man named Robert Morrison, from Fayette county, who had been a sergeant in Capt. Cox's company, Third Kentucky regiment, but lately a clerk to Gen. Marshall, was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot fired by Lieutenant Shackelford, of Capt. Hardin's company, 4th Kentucky regiment. Lieut. S. is from Washington county.

The ball passed through Morrison's lungs, and although he was still alive last night, it is feared that he cannot survive.

We have heard various statements as to the cause of the affair, but we do not think it advisable to publish them. Shackelford is in jail, and the case will probably be brought up for examination before the police court this morning.

CASS AND HIS LIVES.—Here is a paragraph that has certainly excited the notice of the Democrat, else we should see it paraded in its columns as an evidence of Gen. Cass' great popularity. The National Intelligencer says that six different lives of Gen. Cass have been published in Washington city. The last is in German, and the Intelligencer gives this translation of a passage on the twelfth page:

The result of the election of 1844 is well known. Mr. Polk received the votes of all the States except one. The victory of the Democratic party was the greatest extent of the work of Gen. Cass.

What think honest and intelligent Germans of such attempts under the very eyes of this Locofoco administration to impose upon their presumed ignorance? Is it or is it not an insult to be resented at the polls?

The Hon. David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, the man who gave name to the famous proviso, has always been a strong and influential democrat, but of late there has been considerable dispute as to his position in respect to the present candidates for the Presidency. The following extracts of a letter from him to a friend in Pennsylvania show not only what course he intends taking as to the Presidency, but what he means to do in the event of the adoption of the plan of compromise now pending in Congress.

June 29, 1848.
MY DEAR FRIEND: You have just been informed. I shall support Van Buren with the whole strength of my patriotism, and do all in my power to get up an electoral ticket for him in Pennsylvania.

My motto is, fight to the last, on this great question. I expect Polk will buy up enough in Congress to pass what they intend to call a "compromise," to give slavery about half or two-thirds of the acquired territory. I intend to give them notice that I will introduce a bill to "repeal" any such act, and so far from producing quiet, it will be but the commencement of agitation.

The New steamship *Crescent City*, sailed from New Orleans for New York on the 15th, taking 225 cabin and 25 steerage passengers, together with two companies of the 11th Infantry, consisting of 200 men, including the band of the regiment. She also took \$207,176 in specie, \$69,900 of which is for Havana, and \$117,275 for New York.

The Vanderburgh Democrat reviles Gen. Taylor for not giving publicity to the decision of the Court of Inquiry, in reference to the retreat of the 21st Indiana Regiment, when the truth is, Gen. Taylor says that he has never been officially advised of that decision.

The Democrat states that Gen. Taylor would have seen by that decision, "that Col. Bowles, who gave the order to retreat, and then, to shield himself, denied it, was alone the guilty coward."

Gen. Taylor would have seen no such thing, for there was no such thing in the decision of the Court of Inquiry. If the locofoco papers could get any whig to bring the charge of cowardice against either the officers or volunteers of the Indiana brigade, they would be satisfied. But they stand alone in making this infamous charge. Gen. Taylor never made it, the Court of Inquiry never made it, and the poor creatures have to bawl it about from one to the other, as the legitimate coinage of their own brains.

If the State Journal undertakes to notice all the falsehoods put forth by the Vanderburgh Democrat, it will be kept pretty busy. There is not in the length and breadth of the land a more reckless print than the Democrat,—it takes the palm from the Sentinel entirely, and that is saying a good deal.

NEW JERSEY.—We understand, says the *Hunterdon Gazette*, that it is quite probable that a Van Buren Electoral Ticket will be set off in this State. Mr. Van Buren would poll a vote equal to Cass in this county. He has very ardent friends among the "democracy" here.

SPEECH OF MR. MANGUM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In review of the "Democratic Platform," &c.

IN SENATE, July 8, 1848.

We have been taunted with supporting a candidate who has no opinions on the subject, or, at least, without knowing what his opinions are. I meet that taunt by showing that Gen. Cass stands exactly nowhere upon the subject; and although our Southern friends are flattering themselves with the idea that we are to get a President who is not hostile to the South, they are, in point of fact, laboring under a delusion. Mr. Cass has not committed himself at all upon this question. But Gen. Cass stands not only upon his Nicholas letter, but also upon the "platform" of the Democratic party, as laid down by the Baltimore Convention. Let us examine that and Gen. Cass's connection with it to ascertain whether any thing appears there to extricate him from mystrictures.

In the first place I will read from Mr. Cass's letter and acceptance, to show that all the dogmas and canons of his party, as set forth in that platform, are by him fully and unreservedly recognized and adopted. He says: "I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly as I approve them cordially."

Now let us see what this platform is. It may with sufficient accuracy for all practical purposes, be referred to three classes: 1st. Affirmations, that nothing is so expedient as peace, and no one contemns; 2d. Resolutions and declarations that no one believes.

I will read the seventh canon. It is in these words:

"That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of abolitionists and others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It will be remembered that this is a precise copy of the canon of 1844, and that again of the canon of 1840. The Democratic party has professed steadily and consistently for eight years the principles contained in this canon. It is so precise—so explicit—so peculiar to the party! And then it is so catholic, so national, so conservative, so patriotic! Can any one who loves his country feel less than respect and gratitude to the Democratic party, which spreads so broad a shield over the domestic institutions of the South? Why not? Why not? Why cherish a like comprehensive patriotism? Why leave to the Democratic party the exclusive merit of guarding our Southern hearths and firesides—of protecting the weaker sex or sleeping infancy in the silent watches of the night from the torch of the incendiary and the knife of the assassin? Why cannot the Whigs come and stand upon this platform? The Democratic answer is ready. It is our ground, not Whig ground, it is a part of the pure democracy; it is ours, wholly ours, exclusively ours, and peculiar to us and to our creed. Let us see.

I find in the journal of the House of Representatives of the first session of the 25th Congress, page 476, that Mr. Campbell, on the 26th February, 1843, moved the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another; or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon the equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

"Resolved, That Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

It will be perceived that these resolutions are identical, word for word with the fourth and seventh canons of this vaunted Democratic platform; that the first resolution which is identical with the fourth canon, contains the peculiar doctrine of the Democratic party on the subject of "black and abominable traffic," and it contains the whole of their doctrine, which they boast as theirs exclusively. The resolutions were divided, and the vote was taken upon the first part of the first resolution, and the words were passed.

"Resolved, That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another; or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country."

What do you suppose, Mr. President, was the vote on this question? You suppose, of course, that none but Democrats voted for it. It being a part of the fourth canon of the Democratic platform, is therefore peculiar to the party. But the journal tells a different tale. The vote stood 166 yeas, 4 nays. The entire Whig party, with the exception of one, voting for this exclusive Democratic doctrine.

The question was then put on the remainder of the first resolution in these words: "So the every citizen of every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to a complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

Upon this question, this exclusive Democratic doctrine, strange to tell, the vote was unanimous—yeas 172, nays 0. So much for this resolution. Does not every one see that it is couched in terms so general, so inexact, so unspecific, that no one can find ground for disagreement? This, perhaps, should excite the surprise of no one. A party so progressive, so full of change, so ready to be tossed on the waves of excitement and of faction, ought to leave themselves sufficient "sea-room." It is provident, as being politic, it is commendable.

Let me return to the next resolution and the seventh canon of the platform.

The question then recurred on the first clause of the second resolution, in these words: "Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution."

This clause passed by a vote of 151 yeas to 2 nays. I find that Messrs. Giddings, John P. Hale, Preston King, and every other Northern man save two, voted for this clause of the canon set forth in the Democratic platform, as be-

ing of such potency to protect and preserve the slave institutions of the South.

The question was then put on the remainder of the resolution in these words: "That all efforts of abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

This clause also passed—yeas 128, nays 29, by the vote of the great mass of the Whig party, and so little was this regarded as anything peculiar and exclusive, and so unmeaning was it deemed that it fell among the very names of John P. Hale, Preston King, as well as others, Whigs and Democrats, that are known to entertain feelings of deep hostility to the institution of slavery. If such be the merits of the Democratic platform upon the two great questions, the tariff and the slave, its value, not minor questions may easily be estimated.

I return to General Cass and the Wilmot proviso. The "Nicholson letter" leaves us in the dark. The platform holds nothing to aid us. The Senator from Mississippi stands mute or speaks in oracles as unintelligible and as incomprehensible as the opinions of General Cass himself. Embarrassed as I am, and utterly at a loss how further to proceed in these hitherto unavailing inquiries, it is barely possible that I hold in my hand what may show the Democratic platform upon the two great questions, the tariff and the slave, that I am in search of the philosopher's stone, that I am vainly attempting to grasp an evanescent shadow—in short, that I am looking for an opinion where none exists, or if it exists, it lies hidden in the deep, dark, and silent recesses of the mind that formed it. It is a very curious thing that I am about to present to my friends of the Democratic party. Mr. President, do you recollect anything of the "Kane letter?" The fruits of that letter were so perfectly miraculous—the electing of a man who in his wildest mood had never dreamed of such elevation over the head of the foremost man of the age, such were the results, that a bold, reckless, sagacious, I will not say unscrupulous party, would not be likely to abstain from the use of like means, when working heart and soul for a like result. No, sir, here is a second edition of the "Kane" principle. I hold in my hand a "Kane" sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass. I hold in the other "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass."

Mr. Foote. Where were they published? Mr. Mangum. They were published in the Congressional Globe office, Jackson Hall, D. C.

Mr. Foote. Will the Senator inform me where he obtained them? Mr. Mangum. It is sufficient that I have them. The Globe office will not dare deny their publication there; their types speak the truth, and, if needs be, there is other evidence to the same effect. One has but to turn to the "North," and the other "South." One is evidently designed for a northern latitude and the other for a southern. The one, as I suppose, designed for the North, contains on the last page an eloquent outburst of Mr. Cass on the Mexican war, in reply to some remarks of mine. I will detain the Senate by reading them, when they have all been thrilled and electrified by reading them heretofore. It contains also on the same page a long extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Cass at Old Fellows Hall, in this city, at a meeting held to celebrate the American Revolution, in company with the people of France upon the result of the late French revolution. It also has on the same page an account of Mr. Cass's nomination for the Presidency, with some remarks upon his qualifications, public services, his age, his virtues, and his manners, but not one word about the "Wilmot proviso," that magnificent pamphlet, designed, as I suppose, for the South, has on the last page the same remarks by Mr. Cass in reply to me, nothing upon the subject of the French revolution. But the "Wilmot proviso" and his opinions upon it are strongly set forth by Mr. Cass, in a full and complete manner in all other respects, as far as I have been able to see, identical, precisely alike. I will read what is found in this pamphlet for the South on the "Wilmot proviso."

In December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at length on the "Wilmot proviso," in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he avowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress over any of the territories of the United States respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He held that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, who ought to be allowed to regulate their internal concerns in their own way, and that Congress had no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of society, of husband and wife, of parent and child, or of master and servant. He said, in conclusion: "The Wilmot proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign to the subject-matter involved in this issue. By going back to our true principles, we go back to the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people, who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and in their own manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity."

Mr. Foote. Does the Senator charge that there is any repugnancy or conflicting principle in the two locations upon the picture of Mr. Mangum. They do not come in conflict; for one takes the road directly to the North, and the other the shortest cut for the South.

Mr. Foote. Does the meaning conflict? Mr. Mangum. The meaning of the two is not at all coincident. They do not approximate each other on the "proviso"; there is no similarity on that subject; there is manifest congruity, and I think, antagonism.

Mr. Hannegan. Will the Senator allow me to read the "Nicholson letter" to you, for one moment, suppose that either Gen. Cass or any friend of his would ever countenance the publication of documents for one region of country different from those published for another. I know not whence these documents proceed, nor by whose authority they are published, but I am authorized to assume the honorable Senator that the Congressional committee, appointed to prepare and publish documents, have nothing to do with anything of the kind.

Mr. Mangum. I am not at all surprised at any sensibility that is exhibited by the Senator from Indiana. I should feel myself. But I have advanced no charge against Gen. Cass that he had any participation in any such meditated fraud. I do know, however, that there is a plain, palpable case of meditated fraud, of great enormity, seeking to mislead and to deceive the people upon matters of the highest delicacy and greatest importance to their interests.

While your jails and penitentiaries groan with culprits, convicted of "false pretences and frauds" in trading pecuniary matters, that ought to be done with the vile malefactor who, by flagitious frauds like this, cheats the people, not out of a few shillings, but out of their dearest rights, in matters touching their private happiness and the public prosperity.

Here are the pamphlets. I hand them over to the gentlemen to examine, hoping they may be able to investigate the fraud, trace it to its source, drag the guilty culprit from his hiding place, and expose him and his infamy to the scorn, the hisses, and the contempt of the public.

[Note by Mr. Mangum.—It is curious that a circumstance purely accidental led to a complete detection and thorough exposure of this audacious fraud. Mr. M. presented two pamphlets, word alike, except on the eighth and last page. One of these, of course, was the "Nicholson letter," and the last page was a full and complete exposure of the "Wilmot proviso." At this point Mr. Hannegan interposed for explanation, at the instance of two members of the Democratic committee, (Messrs. Bayly, of Virginia, and Cobb, of Georgia,) who had charge of, and therefore, were supposed to know, the matter printed by the Democratic party for public circulation. His explanation was, that it was proper to present Gen. Cass's views on the late French revolution, as well as other matter, in the June edition; that the pamphlet could not be extended beyond eight pages with an increase of cost; that something had to be excluded, and in that way the "Wilmot proviso" matter was excluded from the June edition to make room for the new matter. When this explanation, lame, and unsatisfactory as may be deemed it, was about to have its proper effect, another pamphlet, was produced, and in one of its pages, containing the "Wilmot proviso" matter, was excluded from the June edition to make room for the new matter. When this explanation, lame, and unsatisfactory as may be deemed it, was about to have its proper effect, another pamphlet, was produced, and in one of its pages, containing the "Wilmot proviso" matter, was excluded from the June edition to make room for the new matter. 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